

One cannot avoid thinking that syphilis has changed only a little but that people have changed much. The steady improvement during the last century in the nutrition, the standard of personal cleanliness, the education, and the social and domestic habits of the people have played an important part in producing the benign picture of late cutaneous syphilis as it is usually seen today.

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Fig. 3. Case 2, showing facial distortion after destruction of nasal bones and cartilage.

MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES
PROGRAMME FOR GENERAL MEETINGS, 1944

All Meetings are held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1, on Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

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| March 25th | ... | Subject : <i>The Prevention of Prenatal Syphilis.</i>
Speaker : Dr. Nora Wattie. |
| April 29th | ... | Subject : <i>A Survey of the Results of the Treatment of Neurosyphilis.</i>
Speakers : Dr. W. D. Nicol and Dr. M. Whelan. |
| May 20th | ... | Subject : <i>Penicillin.</i>
Speaker : Prof. A. Fleming. |
| July 22nd | ... | Annual General Meeting.
Subject : <i>Venereal Disease Control in the Soviet Union.</i>
Speaker : Dr. J. A. Scott. |
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Penicillin used for sulphonamide-resistant gonorrhoea

E. N. Cook, T. L. Pool and W. E. Herrell report that penicillin has been used effectively in treating sulphonamide-resistant gonorrhoea. Successful results were obtained with ten men and three women, and more recently seventy-four cases (all men) have been satisfactorily treated. In the fourteen cases mentioned above penicillin was administered by means of the intravenous drip method for this method has proved satisfactory. In these fourteen cases the largest amount of penicillin used for any of the men was 110,000 Oxford units; the largest amount used for any of the three women was 162,000 Oxford units. Penicillin is so easily administered and so small an amount is needed that it is likely that its use will replace the present methods of treating sulphonamide-resistant gonorrhoea.—*Proceedings of the Staff Meetings of the Mayo Clinic*, 17th November, 1943.